ENTS A YEAR

BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

OCTOBER, 1906

BIBLE SOCIETY Rev J K McLean 207 Rev J K McLean 207 D 233 Datherton St. D





THE PORT AT BUENOS AYRES

Published Monthly
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY
NEW YORK CITY

From Secretary Root's Address in Rio de Janeiro.

PORTUGUESE.

Não desejamos outras victorias que não sejam as da paz; não desejamos territorio que não seja o nosso; não desejamos soberania senão a soberania sobre nós mesmos. Reputamos a independencia e direitos iguaes dos mais pequenos e mais fracos membros da familia das nações merecedores do mesmo respeito que os do maior imperio e consideramos a observancia desse respeito a melhor garantia dos fracos contra a oppressão dos fortes. Nem reclamamos nem desejamos direito algum, privilegio algum, poder algum que não concedamos livremente a todas as Republicas americanas. Desejamos augmentar a nossa prosperidade, expandir o nosso commercio, crescer em riqueza, em sabedoria, em animo; mas a nossa concepção do verdadeiro modo de conseguir isso não é derrubar os outros e aproveitarmonos da sua ruina, mas sim auxiliar todos os amigos a crearem uma prosperidade commum e um desenvolvimento commum para que possamos, todos juntos, tornar-nos maiores e mais fortes.

ENGLISH.

We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede to every American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this, is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

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NUMBER 10

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HE receipts, as shown in the subjoined table, made up from the four sources which we are accustomed to publish each month, require to be somewhat carefully studied. The gross receipts or the first five months of the fiscal year are nearly double-\$100,000 as over against \$47,000. Yet it instantly appears that much the larger portion of this ncrease is increase in gifts from legacies. rom auxiliaries are less by some hundred dollars, and, what is much more to be deplored, gifts from individuals are nearly \$6,000 less. The gifts from churches have increased, however, by about \$3,000. For the month of August all gifts from auxiliaries and from church collections have increased, but the gifts from individuals again have fallen, and by nearly \$10,000 in the month.

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Jatin America is to the fore in the United States just now. The visit of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, to South America is an event of international importance, and has attracted the widest and most sympathetic attention. We are, therefore, giving our readers some glimpses of South America from the standpoint of the Bible House, or perhaps we should rather say from the standpoint of all Bible-lovers who desire to see God's Word dominant in all the Americas. To accomplish this great purpose many forces and many persons must be harnessed together in harmonious co-operation.

The two principal keys of the South American continent, religiously speaking, are the Spanish Bible and the Portuguese Bible. Both of these exist, but neither of them has attained or is already made perfect. The American Bible Society circulates both the old Protestant "Valera" Version and its own more re-

cent "Moderna" Version, which, however, needs finishing touches. In Portuguese our main reliance has been on the Almeida Version, made from the original languages of Scripture, with some slight use of the Version of Figueiredo, based on the Latin Vulgate. At the present moment, as our readers may remember, a committee of missionaries is laboring arduously to produce a Revised Version, which for missionary purposes may, we hope, be better than either, and at the present moment is just publishing in tentative form, at Rio de Janeiro, the Gospels and Acts. There are other languages also, some European and some Indian, e.g. Quechua, which must be made use of. But the two chief keys, when perfected, must be fitted each to its lock; that is, the books must be transported and distributed by every kind of conveyance, primitive and modern, from one end of "The Neglected Continent" to the other, across the Andes, by rail or by mule; over the vast lonely stretches of interior Brazil by ox-cart, or along its marvelous waterways by boat.

HE Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro, held during the latter part of July and the beginning of August, was an occasion of the utmost significance and importance, from the standpoint of the statesman. Mr. Root delivered a notable address from which we quote briefly on the inside cover page. The Congress nearly coincided in time, as will be seen from Mr. Tucker's letter, elsewhere printed, with several religious gatherings, so that altogether Brazil and its interests, both natural and religious, are at the moment likely to be better known than they ever have been. A letter has been addressed to the committees of the British and Foreign and American Bible Societies by representatives of the Brazilian National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, as to the most effective method of reaching Brazil with the Bible. These methods. along with others, are and have been carefully considered at the Bible House and will, of course, be given renewed attention now.

UR two agents, Messrs. Tucker and Milne, have been happily conjoined during the past sum-

mer, as would appear from their correspondence published in another column. The two Agencies over which they preside, Brazil and the La Plata, minister to the needs of divers multitudes scattered over an imperial domain. They have for their main weapons the Portuguese and Spanish Bibles, but they must seek to reach a polyglot population beside those who can read these historic tongues. Mr. Tucker forwards the address of Secretary Root, delivered in Rio de Janeiro, and published in the daily paper, both in Portuguese and English, from which we reproduce a choice excerpt.

SINCE Mr. Root's departure a new center of interest, and one by no means pleasant, has developed in Latin America. The Cuban insurrection is not a sign of promise, to say the least, and the final result seems very doubtful.

E are pained to make announcement of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Ingersoll as Secretary of the American Bible Society on account of continued ill health. The action of the Board of Managers on receiving his resignation will be found in the usual report of the last stated meeting.

AT the same meeting of the Board of Managers by unanimous vote the Rev. Dr. Fox was requested to visit some of the Agencies of the Society in the far East, attending especially the great missionary conference to be held in Shanghai, China, next spring. Dr. Fox is expected to leave America for London about the first of December or a little earlier, returning by the Pacific route about the first of June.

THE Annual Report of the Society is now ready for distribution. Beside the usual body of information, it contains some things especially appropriate to the 90th year of the Society. As a prelude, there is a telling missionary sermon by Canon Thompson, of Birmingham, England, on the occasion of the 107th anniversary of the Church Missionary Society.

Copies of the report will be furnished to any one on receipt of 10 cents for postage. Address the Secretaries, Bible House, New York.

THE Children's Number of the Record has already brought out many cheering responses

and there are signs that before long we shall have a glorious company of children and youth enrolled as Bible Lovers. The honor of being the first belongs, we think, to a little girl whose name we are privileged to give-Elizabeth Wheeler Lumbard, of White Plains, New York. Miss Elizabeth was born May 13, 1906, and her name is sent us by her greatgrandmother, who writes: "Will you please send me envelopes which may be used for her for perhaps five years to come?] At my advanced age (I am in my eighty-eighth year) I would like to arrange for your annual subscription until she is at least old enough to attend Sabbath school." Is not this a good beginning, and are there not other mothers, grandmothers, and even great-grandmothers, not to go any further, who would like to have their children enrolled?

X /E trust our readers, and especially our ministerial readers, will inot forget to speak a good word for us with their Sunday schools. We propose very soon to send out personal letters to Sunday-school Superintendents, calling their attention to our plans, as outlined in the Children's Number. One denomination has been prompt to follow up our suggestions, and that is the pioneer denomination with the missionary army, the Moravian They issue The Little Missionary, published at Bethlehem, Pa., and the September number is almost wholly taken up with the Bible and the Bible Society. May the spirit of the Unitas Fratrum be the spirit that is in all the churches! We should advise the publishers of similar papers to send to Bethlehem for this admirable issue. The very name of the place is a happy augury of what may be.

THE New York Outlook of September 15th contains a paragraph on the Bible in the Philippines, apropos of our Annual Report, wherein is described the service of our colporteurs in aiding Archbishop Aglipay to put the Bible in the native dialects into the hands of "Independent Catholics" in Luzon, Panay, and elsewhere. The Outlook adds: "The multiplicity of dialects seems to be the chief difficulty in supplying the demand, but the work is being vigorously pushed. The funds needed by the Bible Society should be liberally provided."

THE Rochester Presbytery News brings us the sad information of the death of Oliver Dwyer Grosvenor, who, since 1871, has been Treasurer of the Monroe County Bible Society in the State

New York. Mr. Grosvenor was born in Rome, New York, on August 2, 1819. His ancestors came from Connecticut. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1838. He was successively a civil engineer, in the book business, and in the service of the American Tract Society. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and held the esteem and affection of those who knew him. He died at his home in Rochester April 1, 1906.

THE missionaries in West China have recently forwarded to Shanghai a contribution of \$150 (Mexican) to the American Bible Society. Nothing is more significant and touching than the prompt generosity with which these faithful men and women have given ungrudgingly to help the Society through its time of need. Christians at home will not be willing to allow them to bear this burden if they denow it.

W E gratefully comment and make our own the following editorial in the Northern Christian Advocate:

"When we consider the place the Bible occupies in all our work of world evangelism, it is hardly necessary to exhort pastors and people to support the Bible Society. There is a special reason, however, for calling especial attention to benevolence in this direction this year.

"The American Bible Society this year celebrates its minetieth anniversary. During these years the work accomplished through this organization passes almost beyond one's power to comprehend in the volumes distributed. In every language and every country under the sun this Society has unceasingly pushed its work of distribution. The Word of Life has been placed in the hands of people who were hungry for the gospel.

"Missionaries of all churches have been greatly aided, and many tell us that they could not have performed their work without a large additional expenditure of money had it not been for he Bible Society. Thus it will be seen that the work is really a part of our missionary movements. By increasing collections for this cause one is giving directly to the spread of gospel truth—the old, old story—presented in the best language of earth and Heaven. The Northern New York Conference proposes to largely increase its contributions to this cause, and we commend this action to other conferences in our territory."

HE Virginia Bible Society has, by vote of its Board of Managers, recently entered into a new arrangement with the American Bible Society by which its Board becomes advisory for the State of Virginia to the parent Society, and with certain exceptions all moneys contributed are to be sent to New York. The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society is to appoint and control its own Agent in Virginia, who is, however, to be elected Secretary of the Virginia Society, and of course must be a man acceptable to both societies. This action is a significant one in many ways. The Virginia Bible Society is older than the American, and, it need not be said, is held in high esteem. Immediately after the close of the Civil War, when everything was disorganized in the South, the American Bible Society sent its own Agent to begin Bible work again. In due time he was withdrawn, and from that time until the present arrangement the Bible Society of Virginia has had exclusive direction of the work in its own field.

HE Ninety-eighth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, recently published, presents in attractive form another year's history of this now historic Society. Changes, inevitable with the years, are evidenced in the accounts given of the Rev. James Morrow, D.D., the Secretary of the Society for twenty years, whose death occurred during the past year, and also of Mr. John P. Rhodes, recently deceased, the Business Manager of the Society for over fifty years. The report contains striking portraits of these two lamented brethren, and also of the new General Secretary, Rev. Dr. Leighton W. Eckert, who first as a missionary in China and then as a well-known Presbyterian pastor in Pennsylvania has been well prepared for the office which he now enters upon. Besides this there are portraits of the Rt. Rev. O. W. Whittaker, D.D., LL.D., President of the Society, and annexed in the same is Mr. Richard H. Thomas, Jr., who succeeds Mr. Rhodes as Business Manager. The Treasurer's reports show receipts amounting to \$22,389, with a balance of \$4,819.93 from the preceding year. The disbursements amount to \$22,387.43. The circulation is 120,437 volumes, of which 25,424 are Bibles, 30,177 Testaments, 62,325 Portions, and 2,511 Testaments with Psalms, and these in forty-eight languages. The Auxiliary system of the Society is maintained as in previous years. One of the great works of the Pennsylvania Society at the present time is that among foreigners working in the mines and factories of the state.

PAN-AMERICAN BIBLE WORK.

THE American Bible Society naturally feels called upon to minister to the Bible needs of all American countries. The Pan-American Congress recently held in Brazil, and the visit of Secretary Root to South America, are events of such significance that a survey of what we are doing in these countries and others closely associated with them will, we trust, be welcome to our readers. We can only find space for some brief notes gathered from the latest correspondence and reports of our Agents. The Christians of the United States of America surely must recognize their peculiar debt to give the gospel to every nation and every tribe in Latin America.

BRAZIL.

THE brief glimpses which we wish to give our readers of our Latin-American work begin naturally with Brazil, the largest state in area in South America, whose capital city has so recently been the scene of this great international convocation.

Brazil has an area equal to that of the whole of the United States, with half of Alaska added, or, as a recent writer has put it, five-sixths of the whole of Europe, and almost one hundred times the size of Great Britain. Compared with Australia it has a surplus area that would overlap the State of Texas. Her population, however, of sixteen or eighteen millions is widely scattered and by no means homogeneous. This makes our task in Brazil as Bible distributors the most difficult. The general use of the Portuguese language, however, is a great aid, and one which justifies, we think, large expenditure, in order first to produce and then to circulate a version worthy of universal acceptance.

We may repeat what has recently been stated in our columns, that since the organization of the Agency about 550,000 copies of the Scriptures have been put into circulation, and prior to 1876, when the Agency was organized, at least 50,000 more. The circulation for 1905 was 52,235 copies.

Rev. Mr. Tucker writes as follows.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 2, 1906.

I had a most delightful time at the Y. M. C. A. National Convention, the meeting of the Presbyterian Snyod, the Evangelical Alliance of Brazil, the Methodist Conference, and then at a series of great gatherings for Mr. John R. Mott in Rio; then last, and perhaps in many ways most important, receptions, entertainments, picnics, etc., given by the President of the republic of Brazil and the different Secretaries of State Departments to Mr. Elihu Root and his party, to nearly every one of which Mrs. Tucker and I have been invited. I have had the very great pleasure of meeting Mr. Root and his family and of conversing especially with him and Mrs. Root about our work in Brazil. They seem greatly interested and deeply in sympathy with what we are doing. To-morrow I shall place in Mr. Root's hands recent copies of the reports from the Brazil Agency and also a copy of "The Bible in Brazil," hoping that he and Mrs. Root may find some interest in glancing at them as they sail along the coast of this great country. I am delighted that I have had such a splendid opportunity of calling the attention of so distinguished and sympathetic a man as Mr. Root to the work of the Bible Society, and of meeting so many Brazilians in high positions. You may assure our committee that I have done all I could have hoped for in this line. The Brazilian friends have so filled up his time and made such demands on his attention that it was impossible for him to find time to visit our Bible store.

I witnessed the procession of students as Mr. Root stood on the steps of the building where the Pan-American Congress was in session. I enclose a copy of the speech in English which he made to the Pan-American Congress that night; as you will see, it is a statesman-like utterance, lefty in its conceptions and purposes. This is considered the greatest utterance that he has yet made in Brazil, and I think quite sufficient for this visit. To-night I am to attend the reception to be given in his honor by Sr. Rio Branco, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Brazil, then to-morrow will go on board the Charleston to bid the party good-by.

I have met several of the American delegates to the Pan-American Congress, and will have opportunity, after Mr. Root is gone, of bringing our work more definitely to their attention.

I have had considerable time with Mr. Mott, and he has gotten a deep insight into our work. We have had the pleasure of having him and Mrs. Mott and his secretary, Mr. Stewart, with us in our home for more than a week.

Our La Plata Agent, Mr. Milne, was a delegate to the Y. M. C. A. Convention. He has also been our guest for a few days. We had many talks about the work in South America, and it was greatly helpful to be with such a grand hero in the work. Rev. Dr. Drees was also with us and is still in Rio.

LA PLATA.

HAT Mr. Tucker says of his co-laborer, Mr. Milne, fitly introduces that immense territory which includes the Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay,

Peru, Chili, Bolivia and Ecuador, with a population of 17,000,000 people, which just about equals the population of Brazil. The circulation for 1905 was 49,500 volumes, which brings the total since the establishment of the Agency up to nearly 800,000 volumes. Thirty-five persons were employed, who visited seven hundred and twenty-nine cities, towns, and villages, and traveled more than 25,000 miles; that is, between them they covered a distance equal to the circumference of the earth at the equator. In his annual report Mr. Milne writes first of

ARGENTINA.

THERE is no abatement in the wonderful rapidity with which this young and vigorous country has been developing. Three colporteurs have been regularly employed in the city and two more in the province of Buenos Ayres, and a fourth, who has been part of the time serving in the Province of Santa Fe, one of the great wheat-growing regions of Argentina, has put into circulation during the year something over a chousand books. Still another has labored in the city and province of Cordova, while the Rev. Esau Evans, of the Welsh colony, has attempted to cover, so far as possible, the whole of Patagonia. Surely each of these faithful toilers may exclaim, "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed."

Mr. Milne's latest letter, dated August 23d, from Buenos Ayres, gives a vivid impression of present conditions, and adds a most interesting account of his lirst visit of exploration looking toward the establishment of the Agency for Brazil. It is not often that God permits one of his ministers to get such a retrospect of what he has done thirty years before, and of its marvelous results.

BUENOS AYRES, August 23, 1906.

All last week we had festivities, on the occasion of the visit of the United States Secretary of State, the Hon. Elihu Root. Our Government and capital vied with our Brazilian neighbors to do him honor, but very unfortunately two days of continuous rain did much to dim the brilliancy of the display. There can be no doubt left in his mind as to the cordiality of feeling in Argentina toward the United States now, it ever there was in the past. I availed myself of the opportunity to hand him a letter, of which I enclose a copy, accompanied by a Spanish Bible of the Versión Moderna.

The terrible earthquake which took place after Mr. Root left this city will make his visit to Chili become an expression of condolence rather than what was the original design. Up till now we have not had any nformation concerning our missionary friends, but from what has been published here, it is very clear that the part of the city that has suffered most in Valuariaso is just that in the vicinity of where Dr. Hoover had his place of worship and the home of his amily close by.

My latest from Dr. Wood, of Lima, says that the publication of the Quechua Gospel of Luke with the Spanish, i. e., second, edition is pending, by which I understand that it is yet unfinished.

I have paid for the translation of Timothy and Titus, also the Epistles of James and Peter. These last I have paid for personally as a memento of Mrs. Milne, who always took such a deep interest in the Quechua Indians. If you will give me authority I shall have them published as the others in tentative form. For this no further allowance of money will be required. I also desire to know if I may proceed with the remaining books and complete the New Testament. We already have the four Gospels, Acts and Romans in circulation, and a second edition of Luke revised in process of publication. Psalms and Proverbs might be very useful; the latter as a separate book in Spanish has had a large sale over the counter at the Bible House.

When I was at the Convention in Brazil I learned some things in connection with my first visit of exploration, looking toward the establishment of the Agency for Brazil. In 1874, starting at Rio de Janeiro, I proceeded west as far as the Rio Parahiba, about 100 miles from the coast, and then started for the south taking all the towns on the way by the land route to Santos, before the railway communication all that way had yet been established. At Santos I embarked for the port of Paranagua. That I might be compelled to trust the Lord for success I purposely took but little money with me, and when I had paid for my license to sell my books; I had but fr sterling left, and when I saw the streets pretty well covered with grass my heart sank, and I wondered how I should be able to get away from the place and reach a German colony that I had in view, and where I had no doubt but I could make good sales. Furnished with my license I kneeled down and committed my way to the Lord, and then started out to offer my books. I shortly found that no one had ever been over the ground before with the Scriptures, and that very many were delighted to have the lopportunity to secure them. In a very few days I had sold all the Portuguese Bibles that I had, with the lexcep tion of one which, being a gift and of a different translation, I wished to reserve for personal luse. The next point touched at was Guaratuba, a small town on the coast a little farther south. As it is but very rarely that any kind of hotel is to be found in such places, it is usual for travelers to secure a letter of introduction to some resident in the place. I was not aware of any such custom and had failed to carry with me any such letter, and had difficulty in finding accommodation. There was indeed one place that I was told of, but, as it seemed to me, of doubtful respectability. The same good providence that led me to the telegraph office disposed the operator to offer to let me sleep in his room. With the exception of

the German Scriptures for Joinville Colony my books consisted of Portuguese New Testaments, one small Spanish Bible of the Vulgate Version, and the small reference Portuguese Bible already mentioned. The Spanish Bible I sold to the priest, and the Portuguese Testaments to the people. When I was leaving I made the telegraph operator a present of the Bible that I had intended to keep for my personal use. Now the sequel is, Mr. Tucker tells me, that when the first missionaries went to Paranagua they found that the Scriptures that I had there sold had prepared the minds of the people and exercised such an influence that their work has had fine success. In the case of Guaratuba the Bible that was given to the telegraph operator had been the means of his conversion and through him others had been converted. Missionaries who at some point had met with persecution sent a communication to their friends, and, it passing through this man's hards, he was led to communicate with the missionaries and invite them to Guaratuba, where they found that he himself had already commenced an evangelical work in a small way, and had a room for meeting.

Such things coming to light concerning work done in 1874 repay a thousand-fold all the hardships connected with the sowing of the seed, and bring tears of gratitude to God for the great privilege of being permitted to have a hand in such a grand and glorious work as that of the Bible Society.

When I reached Joinville Colony in 1874, on that same occasion I heard of Bibles of our Society that had been circulated there many years before by Mr. Fletcher, and again at Santa Catarina, farther south, I learned of his work.

What shall the harvest be of all the 800,000 hooks that have passed through this Agency? The promise stards sure that God's Word shall not return unto him void.

URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY.

In Uruguay and Paraguay Señor Suarez has continued under many difficulties, his colporteurs pressing out from Montevideo up through the interior towns of the Brazilian border. A colporteur has also been at work in Paraguay, but the results reported were this year very small, owing to many difficulties, among them the condition of the currency, the paper being not worth more than one-tenth of its nominal value.

CHILI.

HE year has been an encouraging one in Chili, and that in spite of many difficulties. One of our colporteurs, Señor Arriola, worked for nine months in Valparaiso, and his sales were good. But then there was an outbreak of smallpox, carrying off thousands, so that coffins were left in the streets on some occasions for hours before the an bulance could remove them. The epidemic spread through the country

and Bible work became very difficult. Nevertheless it was not abandoned. Señor Navarrete has been at work for six months in and around Santiago. He and Arriola started south, but a riot broke out that threatened to grow into a general uprising. Sixty persons were killed in Santiago and three or four hundred wounded, and our colporteurs, of course, were compelled to return to Santiago. Señor Mordones worked in the province of Coquimbo, the most neglected part of Chili, meeting insults and even stoning, and has now entered the province of Atacama. Mr. J. H. Wenberg is our sub-agent for Chili, and he himself has been busy, chiefly in Santiago, but also in Coquimbo and several provincial towns, attending the Andes National Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here, as everywhere, the colporteur adheres by personal and official bonds to his brethren who are engaged with him in the missionary propaganda. Then there is the Rev. Carl Hensen, of Pisagua, in the northern extremity of Chili, whose work was interrupted by an outbreak of bubonic plague which scattered the people far and wide, leaving behind them the sick and dying; and after that dreadful skirmish had passed. a fire destroyed a large portion of the town, among others the house where Mr. Hensen lived and his books were stored, only a few of them being saved. A fresh supply was sent him, and these have nearly all been sold. So that there were pestilences, and we doubt not famine also has been the portion of our laborers in Chili. But they have pressed on, and not without success.

We must not forbear to mention a lady, Señora C. v. de Figueroa, a godly Methodist woman of Valparaiso, who has found access to homes where men would have been less welcome.

A sign of the times in Chili was the effort of a Roman priest to convince men of the errors of the Church of Rome. His sermons and discourses were published in the daily papers of Santiago, and at one time he was known popularly as Pope Julio. He had a plan to organize "The National Church of Chili," but, alas, swinging from Rome to the opposite extreme, he became a follower of Comte and gave up his faith. In the reaction from superstition, the only sure guarantee against the abyss of unbelief is sound Bible doctrine.

BOLIVIA.

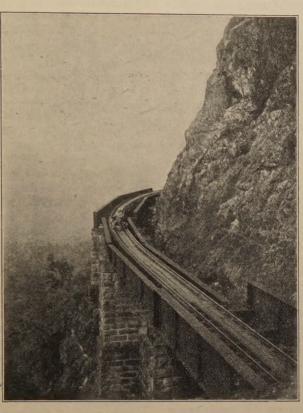
UR sub-agent for Bolivia, Mr. Pulling, describes his latest tour into the high mountains of the city of La Paz, with a population of 65,000. "A tempting place," he says, "for a Bible-seller." The city nestles in a valley surrounded with green fields and trees high above the sea, but surrounded with the loftiest summits of the Andes 20,000 feet high, and the colporteur found the people approachable and eager, to his great delight. His heart was cheered by the troings that

hirteen boxes of books had reached Mollendo, on ne coast, from New York, so he set out to go and neceive them, crossing the mountains to Mollendo,

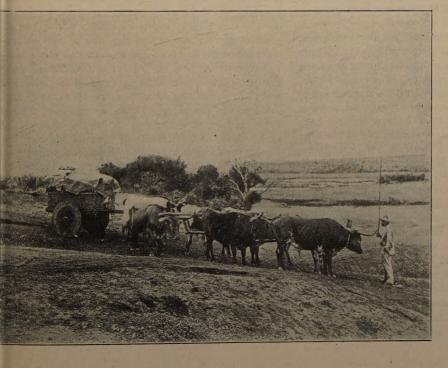
here he at once bean to canvass with narked success; then assing on to Cuzco. here ten years ago ne prefect expelled ne colporteurs of the ociety. Here the met ne brethren of the Regions Beyond Misionary Union, who ave him a hearty velcome, and visited owns and cities on his yay back to La Paz ind its region, scatterng the Word of Life s he went, and from hence by post mules o Oruro.

These notes of travl give us impressions f the difficulties and anger of such underakings.

To build a railroad cross the Andes is eckoned a magnifient engineering feat, and so it is; but let us not underrate the courage and skill needed to be a successful colporteur back and forth across the Andes, in the highlands of Bolivia and Peru.



TWO MODES OF BIBLE TRANSPORTATION



PERU.

TE need not too carefully draw the line between these two countries. In Lima the attention of the public is attracted by Bible pictures exhibited at the door and in the windows of the Bible rooms, and our colporteurs also make use of these pictures. Sometimes this angers Roman Catholic priests, and this vear Señor Valdema was assailed by two barefoot friars as ne sought to sell his books, and they inflamed the people to attack him, the friars kicking the Bibles and denouncing the colporteurs. A policeman, however, took a different view of the matter and protected him, and it may be said in general that the attitude of the authorities is a just and reasonable one toward Bible-distributors.

ECUADOR.1

HE Rev. Z. E. Irigoven has labored this year mostly in Guayaquil and adjacent towns along the line of railway that will connect it with the capital, and has succeeded in putting into circulation about 1,500 books. In the interior the roads are so bad that the transit of goods is very difficult and expensive.

A still greater difficulty consists in the clerical opposition. The administration of General Alfaro is liberal and not clerical, so that we naturally rejoice to know that when he entered Quito it was with a hearty welcome, and our hopes are high that the sacrifices which have been made in the past to circulate the Scriptures will not be wasted or thrown away. These notes of travel and faithful, self-denying toil outline the general results of the year's labor in the La Plata Agency. So far as statistics can tell it, it is summarized in the following table:

Issues of the La Plata Agency, 1905.

	Bibles.	Test's.	Portions.	Total.	
Sales	9,835	8,784	25,083	43,702	
Donations	138	659	1,401	2,198	
	9,973	9,443	26,484	45,900	
Persons employed	in distri	ibution		. 35	
Cities, towns, and	villages	visited		. 729	
Miles traveled in t	he work			. 25,340	

VENEZUELA.

HE Rev. Gerard A. Bailly, who has, without compensation, directed our work in Venezuela for some time past, writes:

"The Bible work in Venezuela has a history of about twenty years. It included the Republic of Colombia, but for the past two years, owing to political conditions there, it has been more exclusively restricted to Venezuela. During the last decade it has experienced many vicissitudes, owing to repeated revolutions and change of government; nevertheless, there has never lacked some colporteur work in any year of its history, and the last year or two of peace and restoration in the republic has offered special opportunities. With them has been given us a very consecrated and self-sacrificing colporteur. Señor Pedro Rodriguez, himself a miracle of grace, has made a very wise and persistent worker. There will be less excuse in the reckoning day for any town he may enter. Every habitation is approached and every accessible ear is reached with a presentation of the Word. We are pleased to report that some of the chief towns in the heart of the republic have been reached in this way, and encouraging sales have been made. With these sticks put into her nest, Rome, as usual, bestirs herself to more activity and follows persuasion often with persecution. But our worst and most deadly enemies in the 'llanos,' as the plains are called, are the malignant and deadly fevers. Don Pedro has been stricken down several times, but still believes that those cities of the plains of about half a million souls must have an opportunity to receive the Word, and counts not his life dear unto himself. The depository in Caracas has for the past six years occupied a very conspicuous place, opposite the President's palace, observed by all classes, from the President himself, all the foreign and Venezuelan diplomats, down to the rank and file of the undersized Indian guard. The peaceful condition politically encourages to renewed activities, and we trust, within a few months, to have a record of a revival in the Bible work in this field."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

N Central America the fourteenth year of the history of our Agency, should 14,481 volumes and a total, during the whole period, of 154,838 copies. Our Agent, Mr. Penzotti, faces continually difficulties which, to many a man, would seem insuperable.

He writes in his annual report:

"The idols, drink, and powder, are the trinity of worship of the majority of inhabitants of this There are many feasts during the country. year when they carry their idols through the streets, though it is against the law and institution in Guatemala.

"... There are many dark spots yet in this country. Those which cause the most sorrow are drinking, lying, swearing, and concubinage which is so common, besides bull-fighting. Fortunately there are in the government and among the citizens generous souls who aspire to lift these countries, worthy of a better fate."

What is the result of Bible distribution in such a country? Here is one instance of which we will let Mr. Penzotti tell:

"A few years ago in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, there lived a man between forty and fifty years of age, a carpenter by profession, and a Roman Catholic, who was dominated by drink. A member of his family having died, he was made heir to some property, which he soon sold to buy drink with, until not a cent was left. When his money was almost all gone, being in a saloon one day, one of our colporteurs happened to pass there and offered him a New Testament. At first he looked at it coldly and then tried to ridicule him. Then, because of wounded pride and wanting to show the colporteur that he had some money, he said, 'To show you that I have some money, I am going to buy a Testament.' Being under the influence of alcohol, he put the Testament away in his trunk. After some time had passed he forgot that he had bought it. When he found himself very poor and in great need, one day he was looking for a certificate in his trunk and, to his surprise, found the book. He took it up and opened it at I. Corinthians vi, 10: 'Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.'

"These words were as a sword to his heart, and he cried out: "What must I do to be saved?" Suddenly he thought he would go and see a Christian man who lived in that city, and opening his heart he confessed his sinful condition, and at the same time

asked what kind of a book that was that could produce such an effect on him. The Christian naturally explained the power of the Word of God, and at the same time presented Christ to him as the only and true Saviour. Then he took him to the mission house at Manarua. From that time he studied the blessed Book daily. That Testament is now the most precious treasure he has, and he always remembers it as the only thing left from his inheritance.

"This precious testimony he gave in the presence of many people in the mission house, with his face illuminated with the true light, and the spirit of God reigning in his heart. In my last trip to Nicaragua I had the pleasure of baptizing him, with twelve persons more recently converted. He is now an active and faithful member of the church in Managua."

Just such results as these may be expected in San Salvador and in Guatemala, and in Belize, Spanish Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, for in all these countries year by year Mr. Penzotti and his faithful band are laboring. Panama just now naturally attracts Americans. "It is," Mr. Penzotti writes, "the most important field that the Bible Society has in Central America." He visited it in June and was quarantined there because of fever and plague for three months, and sends a trumpet call to us not to neglect to enter the open door there.

MEXICO.

SINCE the death of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Frances S. Hamilton, his widow, carries on his work, the circulation this year amounting to 33.758 volumes, which makes the total since 1878, when the Agency was established, 566,797 volumes.

Here again we find priestly opposition, and Mrs. Hamilton reports some things incredible, yet undeniable facts. In the pretty little Church of Maria del Socorro there are written over the door and inside the dome a number of texts of Scripture from the Psalms, altered, however, so that in place of the name of God the name of Mary is substituted. For instance, Psalm iv, 5, "Offer sacrifices of worship and trust in Mary." Naturally the circulation of the Book from which texts are stolen and perverted arouses opposition, Our twenty-five or thirty colporteurs press on year after year from Mexico City to far Yucatan. Mrs. Hamilton has described her "Colporteur's Trials" in a paragraph of our Annual Report, which deserves to be widely read. There is a work in Mexico deserving special mention; it is that for the blind, of pathetic interest and promise; but who, alas, can cure the blindness of the mind? The colporteurs are surely doing their part to lighten the darkness.

WEST INDIES.

UR Cuban and Puerto Rican Agencies, as has often been stated, are for the present combined into a West Indian Agency. Since the retirement of Dr. McLaren, Mr. W. F. Gloeckner has been in charge of the Puerto Rican Agency, adding this work to his regular duties as Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, while in Cuba the Rev. Pedro Rioseco, a pioneer Presbyterian missionary, is in charge, superadding this to his other dates.

Puerto Rico.

Mr. Gloeckner's latest letters detail the usual experience found in Latin countries. "It is difficult to find and keep a good skillful distributor, to distribute them wisely and economically and keep the books moving." "In the middle of July," Mr. Gloeckner writes, "the sun is hot and I am feeling it. I am taking a tonic so as to keep up my strength. The demands on me are many these days, with the missionary away, the helpers on this field and others being free to come to me. You know this office." We do know it and rejoice that it has a reputation for energy and activity, even in mind, soul, and spirit, and in spite of the heat Mr. Gloeckner has managed to keep things moving advantageously. "We come to the cooler weather with a good prospect. One of the men writes: 'After a visit through the island has nearly doubled his sales. At Cayey we had two overcrowded gatherings, when we gave them the glorious story of Jesus as illustrated by the stereopticon." We can quote only these memoranda of hurried trips, but in the coming months and years we shall reap. And now last, but not least, we come to

Cuba.

Cuba Libre, God grant it may be and continue, but at the moment no one knows what the future contains. We must let Mr. Rioseco describe for us the situation as he sees it:

HAVANA, CUBA, September 12, 1906.

It is even as you feared. "The storm is increasing." Since writing my last letter to you, matters have assumed a more serious, if not a more critical aspect. All hopes of peace based upon terms honorable alike to the government and to the insurgents have vanished. War is to be waged relentlessly by the administration against all its enemies and nothing but unconditional surrender on the part of the rebels is expected to end the strife. Those who are well informed say that this extreme policy of the government will only serve to fan the flame of discontent and rebellion, making the struggle all the fiercer and more uncertain.

The world at large is already aware of the inciting causes that have produced the present uprising in

Cuba. It is needless to restate them. But, after all, the real cause of this distressing situation in which this sunny island finds itself is a moral one. This is rather a humiliating confession to have to make;

especially when it is made by one of her own sons. But more humiliating are the conditions actually prevailing, which are so evidently the result of the lack of high ideals and the absence of a true and thorough appreciation of Christian principles.

Four hundred years of misrule, coupled with four hundred years of priestly domination in its worst form, could not have resulted in anything else than moral chaos.

The present revolt has seriously interrupted our work of distributing God's Word. I have recently received letters from our colporteurs in Santiago de Cuba, Santa Clara, and Pinar del Rio, stating that it

is not at all safe to go out into the country districts and that they are decidedly handicapped by reason of the stringent orders that have been issued respecting non-combatants. The three provinces of Havana, Santa Clara, and Pinar del Rio, containing the majority of the population of Cuba, have been placed under martial law. All constitutional guarantees have been suspended. It is not hard to imagine that under

porteur. It seems to be the hotbed of the rebellion. Mr. Pinelo, our colporteur in this section of the island, was doing an excellent work prior to the insurrection. It was his custom to go out into the most



THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA

remote and destitute villages and hamlets and preach the gospel, taking the opportunity at the same time to offer to the people the Word of God. He was remarkably successful in this method of making known God's Word, having as many as two hundred persons present at his gatherings. He has had to desist and to return to the town of Pinar del Rio, where he is forced to stay, for it is practically besieged by the rebels.

MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA

these circumstances our men are unable to do any effective work.

In the province of Pinar del Rio conditions are especially unfavorable to the task assigned our col-

In the province of Santiago, comprising the eastern end of the island, as Pinar del Rio province comprises the western end, no revolt has occurred as yet, but no one knows what is going on secretly and fears are entertained that rebel bands may take to the woods at any moment. Our colporteur in this region, Mr. Francisco Llopis, writes me that he was on the point of making an extended tour through-

out the country districts, but has had to abandon the idea because he has been unable to procure the necessary equipment, owing to the fact that the government has requisitioned all the available horses.

Business is everywhere at a standstill. The smaller towns in the interior are beginning to suffer for lack of provisions. The wholesale merchants in Havana refuse to ship their goods because the trains are waylaid and the merchandise becomes the spoil of the insurgents.

Our mission work is greatly impeded. Even here in Havana our congregations have dwindled in size because the women and children are afraid to venture forth at night, and the men, some have gone to join the rebels and some have enlisted in the government forces, while still others think it prudent to stay at home, for in a civil strife, such as this is, all men not in entire sympathy with the administration are under suspicion and may become the innocent victims of spiteful personal enemies.

The present outlook is perhaps darker than I have pictured it, but not so dark as to lead us to abandon all hope. I think the future of Cuba is as bright as the promise of God, no matter what political convulsions there may be. His Word has been sown broadcast throughout her borders and "they that sow in tears shall reap in joy."

As I am writing these words I hear the booming of guns announcing the arrival in the harbor of a United States man-of-war. The timid have been reassured. The flag of the United States is recognized the world over to-day as the emblem of peace. The power for which it stands has once brought order and concord to this hapless people. It stands ready to do so again if need be. But the power that is to bring peace, progress, and prosperity to this fair isle resides not in armies, navies, political expedients, or change of rulers. It will ever remain true that "the entrance of thy word giveth light." "If the Son shall make you free ye shall be free indeed." The only remedy for Cuba's many ills is the power of God's Word. "Blessed are they that hear God's word and keep it."

The distribution for August exceeds that of July, and would have been greater still but for the hindrance to the colporteur's labors, caused by the insurrection. One of these colporteurs has sought to attract attention to the Bible by the following appeal (in Spanish), which we give in English also:

EN LA TIERRA PAZ Y Á LOS HOMBRES BUENA VOLUNTAD.

Con la siembra de la guerra, se cosecha la muerte. La víctima de la guerra es siempre el pueblo.

Hoy como ayer, mañana como hoy, y en la tierra empre igual | | maldad, maldad!! | Pobres hombres, siempre enemigos de sí mismos! siempre igual Hace veinte siglos Jesu-Cristo predicó el Evangelio

símbolo de amor, justicia y paz, y base de la verdad. Los hombres se ocupan muy poco de leer el Evangelio (y si lo leen no lo practican) y lo posponen por cualquier lectura inmoral y en vez de amor, justicia y paz, la práctica de la maldad va desenvolviendo en sus corazones sentimientos inhumanos.

Dice Jesús, "Lo que el hombre sembrare eso también segará." | Cubanos | sembrad el Evangelio en vuestros corazones y obtendréis la regeneración de vuestra patria. Oid y practicad el nuevo mandamiento del Divino Maestro:

"AMAOS LOS UNOS A LOS OTROS." Santiago de Cuba, Septiembre 5 de 1906.

ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN With war for the seed, the harvest is death. The victim of war is always the people.

To-day as yesterday, to-morrow as to-day, upon the

earth always the same-evil, evil! Twenty centuries ago Jesus Christ preached the gos-

pel which stands for love, justice, and peace, and which is the basis of truth.

Men trouble themselves very little to read the gospel (and if they read it they do not practice it), and they lay it aside for any immoral reading, and instead of love, justice, and peace, the practice of evil goes on developing inhuman feelings in their hearts.

Jesus says: "That which a man sows, that also shall he reap." Cubans! Sow the gospel in your hearts and you will reap the regeneration of your country. Hear and obey the new commandment of the Divine Master:

"LOVE ONE ANOTHER." Santiago de Cuba, September 5, 1906.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

N the history of the American Bible Society it is recorded that at four different times the Society has undertaken to supply Scriptures to every destitute family in the United States. In each case the undertaking was magnificent and the performance worthy of the undertaking. Our friends sometimes question whether the Society is distributing Scriptures at home as much as it did in the early days. With changed conditions at home the method has changed, but the aim and the spirit are the same. The saddle-pouch pictured below once rendered great service to Bible distribution in Kentucky, but it could not now be taken as a type of the equipment of many dealers in Bibles. The average annual issues of the Bible Society in this country are much greater now than they were in the good old days to which people sometimes fondly look back.

While home distribution is increasing constantly, the extent of it is rarely known to-day by bystanders. One way in which the Society fosters the circulation of the Scriptures is through its auxiliaries; of which several hundred are more or less actively engaged in circulating the Scriptures throughout the United States. Some of them have a power and an influence inspiring to contemplate.

The Life Members of the Society are another agency of distribution; for they receive an annual allowance of Scriptures assigned to them with the thought that they will take pleasure in distributing Bibles or Testaments among destitute persons with whom they are acquainted. Some 20,000 Scriptures thus reach the needy each year.

Another of the agencies of distribution in the United States is that among the colored people of the South. The number of volumes distributed through that agency in 1905 was 25,405, and the colored people proved that they not only needed but desired the Bible by paying \$5,073 towards the cost of these books. An unusual detail in connection with this Agency was the distribution of Bibles and Testaments among the prisoners of the chain-gangs and in the jails of Georgia, Mrs. Ballington Booth having furnished the money for this particular work. There is no question that untold good will come from this single branch of the distribution service, a line of work which deserves the interest and the prayers of all our readers.

Another agency for the distribution of the Scriptures in the United States is through missionaries working among the tribes of American Indians. There will be a need, perhaps constantly decreasing, to minister to these tribes the Word of Lite in their own tongues. Scriptures were sent out in 1905 to missionary workers among the Indians in Cherokee, Seneca, Choctaw, Dakota, Muskogee, Ojibwa, and Arapahoe, besides a considerable number of volumes of English Bibles and Testaments used in schools among the Indians.

Besides these direct and indirect agencies many denominational and inter-denominational associations aid the Bible Society to increase the circulation of Scriptures in America. Last year, for instance, we gave the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia 23,000 volumes to distribute. The Seaman's Friend Societies, Young Men's Christian Associations, Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, Home Missionary Societies have all co-operated with us in this important work of distribution. Churches, Sunday-schools, pastors, and various individuals interested in circulating the Bible receive every month grants of books to be used in their evangelistic work. It is the policy of this Society always to listen to the cry of the needy reaching it directly or through those who speak on their behalf. It is not always possible to give everything that is asked, but it is our pleasure and privilege to bestow the Scriptures within the limits imposed by our financial resources whenever Mission Boards, or the American churches, or individuals among our friends and supporters turn to us expecting reciprocal benefits. By such a general cooperation a great stream of Bibles, Testaments, and Portions are sent out to bless those who would not otherwise know the Scriptures.

One may suppose that these Scriptures sent out to bless our 'people are all in the English language. The Bible Society must always supply the Scriptures in English for instructing and winning millions at home who cannot or will not go to the trade bookstore and buy a Bible. Therefore, another branch of the work of the American Bible Society for our own country is the provision of Scriptures in foreign languages for those coming from outside of our own domains. The languages of the Scriptures issued from the Bible House in New York serve somewhat as an index to the Babel of our immigrants. We are not surprised at the number of Scriptures sent out from New York in German and in the Scandinavian languages of the Northwest; but, besides the 40,000 or more issued in German, we find more than 30,000 issued last year in Italian; while in some fifteen of the little known languages of Central and Eastern Europe a considerable number of Scriptures had to be provided at the New York Bible House for the needs of the immigrants; more than 19,000 volumes going to Polish immigrants alone. The total number of issues from the Bible House in New York, the most of which found circulation in the United States, was 940,367 volumes. This total being translated into more comprehensible language means that 3,134 volumes of Scripture were sent out from the Bible House on every working day during the year 1905. Such are the results of the wish of the American Christian public that all the people of the United States shall have the Bible within reach of their hands, whatever the cost.

From the home point of view, with the masses of immigrants rapidly increasing of late years, the labor of translation upon which the American Bible Society has expended so much in foreign lands seems now to take on a new aspect. This labor has been simply a preparation which we have been making for reaching destitute foreigners in America.

At the present moment in our own land the demand for the Bible in English is greater than ever before, while new fields open for its circulation in strange tongues. These great facts compel us to expect further growth in opportunities and to foster large extension of the work of the American Bible Society as a part of God's plan for America.

AN OLD KENTUCKY COLPORTEUR'S SADDLE BAG



NOTES ON EUROPEAN MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE Moravians are doing faithful work in Guiana, where they have had missions among the negroes and to some extent among the Indians for many years. A new field has been opened for them, or rather has come to them, within the last ten years. The building in this part of South America of a Hindu temple to Shiva and Krishna, and of a Mohammedan mosque close to the church at Paramaribo, was a challenge, so to speak, to the Moravian missionaries. They promptly accepted, and the issue has been joined between Christianity, Paganism, and Mohammedanism very much as it is in India. The people who have imported these new religions are East Indian laborers brought in for plantation work. During 1905 the Moravian missionaries baptized twenty-two Hindu converts, one of whom was a Brahman. They have opened a school in Pernambuco for Hindu children. Altogether they have something over a hundred converts ministered to in the Hindustani language by Indian Christian evangelists. Among the Hindu converts of the last year was a girl of sixteen, who learned the Catechism and Confession of Faith at school and taught her tenyear-old brother at home. It is a little remarkable that these two children, brought up as idolaters. should have understood the Christian teaching sufficiently to persuade their father and mother to learn the Confession of Faith also, the children helping them to understand it. Finally this family received baptism together in December of last year.

The Moravians preach every Sunday at Paramaribo in ten different places, services being conducted in Negro, English, Dutch, German, and Hindustani. They are also beginning evangelistic work among the Chinese.

Another attempt to reach the Indian tribes of South America is being made by the "Regions Be-

yond Missionary Union" (England) in Peru. They are sending out a missionary for the special purpose of opening work among the Quechua-speaking Indians in that country. Our readers know that the American Bible Society has been printing some of the Gospels in the Quechua language, so providing instruments for the missionaries to use.

Some Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in South America are finding out that too much zeal may ruin any cause. Mr. Ginsburg, of the "Regions Beyond Missionary Union," says that in Pernambuco, Brazil, the bishop recently issued a pastoral letter urging good Catholics not to send their children to mission schools, which he described as "centers of corruption." This phrase offended a good many intelligent people of the city, for they know that whatever else Protestant missions may be they are not morally corrupt. The very next day after the pastoral appeared, two new boys from a well-to-do family asked for admission to the school and since then new pupils have been coming in continually.

In out-of-the-way nooks of Argentina fanaticism stlll confronts Bible work. The report of the Methodist Episcopal Mission for 1905 says that at San Rafael, a town about 600 miles due west from Buenos Ayres and nearly 200 miles from any railroad, our Bible Society colporteurs have occasionally sold books. "On my recent visit," says Rev. G. J. Schelling, "I found that the Bishop of San Juan, Marcolino del Carmelo Buenavente, had but a short time ago, as an act of special devotion, effected the burning of all the Bibles and Testaments he could get hold of. Naturally I sent another colporteur there at once and he reports good sales." Happily even in these out ofthe-way nooks the appetite of the people to hear the Word of God outruns the desire of the bishops to prevent their hearing it.

THE CANADIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Canadian Bible Society has completed its first year of activity in its new form, by which all the Bible Societies of Canada are federated in one great organization auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., is the General Secretary of the Society, with head-quarters at 102 Yonge Street, Toronto.

We give some items that suggest the scope of the Canadian Bible Society's work, and that will certainly interest our readers:

"Winnipeg holds the open gateway to the wide West and occupies a commanding position among the immigrants of many strange tongues. The first annual meeting of our Winnipeg auxiliary was held in

the Young Men's Christian Association on March 12th. The Rev. E. Salter, the auxiliary's Secretary, gave the chief speech of the evening, recounting the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society in many lands of the world. The Society, he said, is doing its best to mold this country to righteousness by supplying in forty-five languages the immigrants coming into the West. No foreigner will come to this western country this year without being met by a Bible Society's colporteur and having an opportunity of getting God's Word in his own language. The reports presented showed that grants of Scriptures in various languages had been made to the lumber camps at Kenora, to the mission to the Jews, to hotels, to city mis-

sions, etc., and that the Bible had been circulated among Galicians and other foreign races. Colporteurs are now set to work at Dauphin and other regions where foreigners have settled in large numbers. A colporteur has been planted in the Immigration Hall at Winnipeg to sell Scriptures in as many as nine languages to the foreigners passing through that station."

Speaking at this meeting the Rev. D. B. Harkness, of Winnipeg, said of the work of the Bible Society in Canada what we on this side of the line have also found to be true:

"The Bible has woven ties that are stronger than the ties of blood. In one little group of men in the mission room I have seen representatives of the Germans, Swedes, Russians, Galicians, Hungarians, and Bohemians, and in the hearts of these men was a great consciousness of brotherhood, a consciousness born of a knowledge of Bible truth. . . . The Bible is a most peaceful and yet a most potent unifier in the world. There is great comfort in the thought that this pouring together of alien elements is part of the plan of God."

One of the interesting incidents lately reported from the same region is a donation, to the Canadian Bible Society, of \$9 from an Indian school at Battleford in Saskatchewan. A large number of those who helped make up this sum are Indian children in the school, most of whose parents are unable to read or write even in their own Cree language.

A colporteur of the Canadian Bible Society in the city of Alberta gives various interesting incidents of his journeys through that sparsely settled country. He traveled with an open Bible painted on one side of his wagon and the sower sowing the seed on the other side. "At a distance," he says, "some people take it for an ambulance wagon, others for a bread van, while others think it a medicine man's rig! I generally make use of these impressions in pushing my work, and often they lead up to the sowing of the seed. A young man on horseback saw my rig as I drove through a Galician settlement. He tried hard to read the inscription on the side, and afterwards came to see me in a store. He proved to be a Pole, and was so greatly interested in the Word of God that he bought a copy in the Polish language. One day I passed through a French settlement, and, after a long conversation with a Roman Catholic most kindly disposed, my efforts to leave him a copy of God's Word were quite unsuccessful. This made it more trying to go to the next home. But there I was invited inside, and a lively talk ensued. § I was here followed with intelligent appreciation, and sold a Bible and New Testament in English to the man and one for the wife in French. I was greatly encouraged and thanked God.

The spiritual destitution of the French community is truly touching. Being far from their church,

they do not often attend service, and although they pay taxes to the school commissioners of the parish, they have no school, and their children to the number of thirty or forty are growing up in ignorance. At the house where we spent Sunday the neighbors gathered Saturday evening and spent the night in dancing and singing—or rather chanting—their curious French-Canadian songs. Two o'clock in the morning had struck before the wailing notes of the ancient accordeon, used to accompany the dance, had died away and the merry-makers had separated. Sunday evening, to our surprise, the people returned and continued the same species of entertainment until midnight."

The first Year Book of the Canadian Bible Society, containing its first annual report and a summary of its auxiliaries, bears witness to the ardor with which the enterprise is being taken up under the new régime and conveys some idea of the extensive work carried on throughout British North America in the cause of Bible circulation.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD.

NEW YORK, September, 1906.

AMERICAN BIRLE SOCIETY.

THE stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held in the Bible House Thursday, September 6, 1906, Theophilus A. Brouwer, Vice-President of the Society, in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. W. V. Kelly read the eighth Psalm and offered prayer.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the Committee on Finance, that \$50,000 of the amount received from the estate of the late Bishop Eastburn be invested as a permanent fund, the income, only, to be used for purposes of the Society.

A letter was read from Rev. Dr. Ingersoll tendering his resignation for reasons of ill health. After many expressions of regret, it was voted to accept this resignation, and a committee was appointed to draft a suitable minute.

It was resolved that Dr. Fox, Secretary of the Society, be requested to attend the Missionary Conference to be held at Shanghai next spring. For this purpose, leaving here about December 1st, he is to visit the Siamese and Chinese Agencies, with such other extensions of the tour as the Agencies Committee may suggest.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Agencies, it was resolved that a new Agency be established, as soon as possible, in the Southwest, and in connection with this, on the recommendation of the Committee on Distribution, the sum of \$2,500 was appropriated to support such an agency for the balance of the year ending March 31, 1907.

There were made 25 grants of Scriptures in the domestic field to the amount of \$112.17, during the month of August.

The Secretaries report the following consignments of books to the Foreign Agencies during the month of August: To the Central America Agency, 510 volumes, value \$123.98; China Agency, 3,500 volumes, value \$807.74; Japan Agency, 1,597 volumes, value \$242.50; La Plata Agency, 11,111 volumes, value \$1,874.63; Mexico Agency, 5,134 volumes, value \$1,054.52; and the West Indian Agency, 1,571 volumes, value \$195.94. Total, 23,423 volumes, value \$4,299.31.

The issues from the Bible House for the month of August were 69,086.

HOW TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL.

Your money may be lost if you enclose in an ordinary letter silver coin, bills, or postage stamps.

THE SAFE WAY IS ONE OF THESE FOUR:

- 1. Register the letter in which you send bills or postage stamps. Any postmaster will register a letter for eight cents.
 - 2. Send the money by Bank check or draft.

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FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the sum of _______, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

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Rev. Phineas R. Hawxhurst, Asbury Park, N. J.]
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Abraham V. W. Van Vechten, New York City.
Mrs. Jessie M. Buckbee, New Bedford, Mass.

Deceased Life Directors.

Prattville, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.....

10 00

5 00

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D. D., Boston, Mass. Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa. Rev. George W. Brown, Pittstown, N. Y. Ludlow A. Battershall, Sea Cliff, N. Y.

*RECEIPTS IN AUGUST, 1906. LEGACIES, Antonides, John, late of Brooklyn, N. Y. Diffenbacher, Calvin O., late of Mechanics Durg, Pa. Chanicsburg, Pa. Chanicsburg, Pa. Type of Boston, Mass Type of Martin, M. T., Merrimack, Wis. Type of Martin, M. T.,
LEGACIES, Antonides, John, late of Brooklyn, N.Y
Agency
Antonides, John, late of Brooklyn, N. Y
N. Y
Collections through La Plata Agency Chanicsburg, Pa
chanicsburg, Pa
Eastburn, Bishop Manton, late of Boston, Mass
Boston, Mass
Kenyon, John S., late of New York, N. Y. 624 81 Edmonds, Theo. B., St. Catharines, Canada. Canada. 150 00 Rader, Mrs. A. M., Van Wert, O. (For work among Lepers.)
Kenyon, John S., late of New York, N. Y
N.Y
Phelps, Matthew H., late of Con- Canada 250 Rathbone, 2d, Robert C., New York,
quest, N. Y
White, Jared B., late of Kingfisher, E. S. M. B., Summit, N. J 10 00 Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath,
Okla 2,000 00 Friends, Houseville, N. Y. 2 00 N. Y. 5 00
From a "Shut In," Yankton, Ore 100 Strong, Harriet E., Woodbourne,
\$12,741 71 Gates, J. E., Laramie, Wyo
Harris, Lydia P., Coventry, Conn 1,000 09 "Volusia," Lake Helen, Fla 10 00
Hillsboro District Camp Meeting 2 50 Wickey, August, Wauneta, Neb 2 00
GIPTS FROM INDIVIDUALS AND In Memory of G. A. S. 100 00 Women's Missionary Socy, Mechan-
UII TO THOM INDIVIDUAL AND IN MEMORY OF CO. A. C.
OTUPD GOTTDOFG IVES, MIS. M. A., Dallwin, Man. (910
Airica,
A Friend, Mentor, O Sheetswa Language.) 500 00
Alton. Anne. New York, N. Y 100 Jennings, Marie W., Brooklyk, N. 1.
Anonymous
Anonymous
A Presbyterian Murrayville, Ill 75 Knickerbocker, Mrs. H, B., Cincin- CHIIRCH COLLECTIONS
Arnold, Edmond S., Pine Hill, N. Y., 10 00 natus, N. Y., 5 00
Baker, Mrs. S. R., Plainfield, N. H 500 Link, J. W., North Garden, Va 100 ALABAMA.
Broin, A. O., Kenyon, Minn 2 to Loomis, Miss F. A., New York, N. Y. 2 00 Mobile, Franklin St. Pres. Ch
Chaster Union S. S., Wash. 175 Lutz, Mrs. Martha N., Joy, Ill. (For Mobile, Government St. Pres. Ch 50 00

California Bible House.).....

2 00

G. H. L., Astorla, N. Y

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	ARIZONA.	\$2 (0	NEBRASKA. Grand Island, Church st	81 (0		ited Credite ation. Acco	
	Bisbee, First Meth. Ep. Ch	Ø2 (U	Kramer, Meth. Ep. Ch	27 85	Atlantic Co., N. J		30 00
	ARKANSAS.		Lincoln, Plymouth Cong. Ch	89 64	Burnet Co., Tex	\$1 42 5 CO	8 08-
	Arkadelphia, Pres. Cb	6 (0	NEW JERSEY.		Brooklyn, N. Y		61 40
	COLORADO.		Chatham, The Ogden Mem'l Pres.		Cheyenne Co., Neb	30	100
		10 00	Ch	75 41	Chicago, Ill		00 00 27 40
	Denver, Grant Ave. Meth. Ep. Ch Durango, Meth. Bapt. and Pres. Chs.	10 50	Princeton, Second Pres. Ch	17 56	Denver, Col		11 57
			Summit, Central Pres. Ch	98 48	Douglas Co., Kan		79
	CONNECTICUT.	- 2 - 2 - 2	NEW YORK.		Geneva, N. Y		23 14
	Coventry, Second Cong. Ch	15 00 8 60	Canisteo, First Pres. Cb	11 00	Greene Co., O		55 11
	Cheshire, Cong. Ch	1 00	Cherry Valley, Pres. Ch	13 96	Inn Branch, S. C	8 00	1 12
1	Shelton, Cong. Ch	6 89	Lansingville, North Lansing Pres.Ch. Moriah, Meth. Ep. Ch	5 00 2 00	Hall Co., Ga		35 89
	Hockanum, Meth. Ep. Ch	4 00	West Camden, Pres. Ch	5 00	Hamilton Co., Tenn Jefferson Co., N. Y		97 92 40 22
	GEORGIA.				L uisville and Vic, Ky		80 00
	Atlanta, North Ave. Pres. Ch	12 85	OHIO. Caledonia, Meth. Rp. Ch	4 00	Manson, Ia		13 19
	Oave Spring, Meth. Ep. Ch	4 00	Cedarville, R. P. Ch	108 50	Maryland		80 49 866 87
	McDonough, Meth. Ep. Ch Newnan Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch	2 00 5 00	Cincinnati, Walnut Hills Christian		Medias Co., Tex		15 00
	Tet Hall Circuit, Moth. Lip. Cir.	-	Ch	13 20	Monroe Co, N. Y		5 27
	ILLINOIS.		Conneaut, Meth. Ep. Ch	10 00		,000 00	07 77
	Altamont, Meth. Ep. Ch.	5 00	Georgetown, Meth. Ep. Ch	25 00	New York Plainfield and Vic., Ind		52 61
	Downer's Grove, First Meth. Ep. Ch. Farmingdale, Pres. Ch	20 00	Lebanon, Meth. Ep. Ch	5.00	Ronceverte, W. Va		40 30
			Madisonville, Meth. Ep. Ch	3 25 8 00	Sharon, Conn		1 76
	INDIANA.	0.40	Mt. Hermon, Gay St. Meth. Ep. Ch	50 00	St. Clair Co., Ill	11 10	49 50
	Bethlehem, Pres. Ch	3 00 2 00	Portsmouth, First Pres. Ch	12 51	Tirzah, N. C.		20 50
	Indiana Conf., Meth. Prot. Ch	89 75	Rushville, Meth. Ep. Ch	1 00 1 CO	Vermont	. 1	00 00
	Lucerne, Pres. Ch	3 00	Shiloh, Meth. Ep. Ch	6 00	Virginia	1	25 00
	Richmond, First Pres. Ch	12 20	Upper Wabash Conf., United Breth-		Wadena Co, Minn		2 00
	IOWA.		ren in Christ	20 15	Wayne Co., Mich		18 00
	Anihon, Meth. Ep. Ch	3 00	Warren, Tod Ave. Meth. Ep. Ch Zanesville, Putnam Pres. Ch	2 00 8 05	Weilington, O		8 40
	Knierim, Meth. Ep. Ch	2 00			Whiteside Co., by Mt. Pleas- ant Branch, Ill		5 00
	Lamont, Meth. Ep. Ch	2 00	OREGON.	0.00	Winnebago Co., Ill		35 15
	Maquoketa, Cong. Ch	18 00	Newberg, Meth. Ep. Ch;	-8 00		,308 82 \$4,4	21 02
	Tranquility, Pres. Ch	19 00	PENNSYLVANIA.			,000 00 \$1,1	01 99
	KANSAS.		Allison Park, Pres. Ch	2 00			, 1
	Newton, First Pres. Ch	1 20	Clarion, Meth. Ep. Ch	12 00 42 50	RETURNS FROM BOOKS	DONATE	D
			Fruit Hill, Pres. Ch	2 00	Grant, Rev. Donald M., Clevela		
	KENTUCKY.		Germantown, Summit Pres. Ch	16 63	Horn, F. H., Pomona, Mich		\$3 00° 2 85
	Winchester, First Christian Ch. (\$30 for support of a Colporteur in		Milford, Pres. Ch	2 30	Presbyterian Board of Public	cation.	. 8
	China.)	96 00	Unity, Pres. Ch	2 00	Philadelphia, Pa		16 30
	MASSACHUSETTS.		SOUTH CAROLINA.				21 15
	Worcester, Old South Ch	41 90	Antioch, Pres. Ch	3 50			1
		1	SOUTH DAKOTA.		Agency Among Colored Peop		
	MICHIGAN.		Lennow, German Pres. Ebenezer		the South	\$3	348 68
	Bay City, Madison Ave. Meth.Ep.Ch.	10 (0	Cong'n	10 00	-		- 4
	Bell Branch, Meth. Ep. Ch	1 (0	TEXAS.				
	Grand Haven, First Ref'd Ch	16 85	West Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	44 175	FOREIGN AGENC	IES.	11.3
	Howell, Walnut St. Meth. Ep. Ch	10 00	South	11 40	Central America Agency	09.9	000 40
	Rinderhook, Meth. Ep. Ch. (\$4 for Beirut Press Work.)	5 00	VIRGINIA.		China Agency	1,6	595 53
	Litchfield, Meth. Ep. Ch	4 00	Pungoteague, Meth. Ep. Ch. Fouth	18 00	Korea Agency	8	328 30
	North Swedish Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch. Vandalia, Meth. Ep. Ch	30 00 3 00	WEST VIRGINIA.	11.20	La Plata Agency	2,0	011 02
		0.00	Beverly, Pres. Ch	6 00	West Indian Agency		170 00
	MINNESOTA.		Montgomery, Pres. Ch	2 85		-	540 12
	St. Paul, Holman Mem'l Meth.	4 00	WISCONSIN.		The Colors -	40.0	10 16
	Ep. Ch	2 00	Rau Claire, First Cong. Ch	9 05	MIGGETTARROY	70	
	MISSISSIPPI.		Holcombe, Meth. Ep. Ch	1 00	MISCELLANEOU		11-11
	Mississippi Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.	25 00	London, Moravian Cong'n	2 00	Trade Sales	87	761 87
	South	25 00	WYOMING.		Retail Sales		065 68
	Ch. South	18 00	Wyoming Mission, Meth. Ep. Ch	12 00	Income from Trust Funds	2.7	388 8 5 766 01
	MISSOURI.		Company of the Compan		Income from Available Funds	1	179 70
	Barnard, Meth. Ep. Ch	2 00	MEXICO.		Income Subject to Life Intere Fitch Shepard Bible Fund	st	27 00
	Bellflower Circuit, Meth. Ep. Ch.	V	Contributions from Churches	79 05	Record	2	3 00
	South	2 20	AFRICA.				
		2.04	Batanga, Pres. Mission	10 00		\$9,5	900 73
	Breckenridge Circuit, Meth. Ep.	8 25					
	Ch. South	3 25 2 00		91 400 01	Total Receipts	941	707.00
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	Ch. South	2 00 2 14 13 00		\$1,498 01			
	Ch. South	2 00 2 14	AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.		THE FOLLOWING TRAN	SPER F	ROM
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RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
 Auxiliaries, as Gifts Legacies Churches Individuals Sales of Bibles Donated Agency for Colored People by Foreign Agents. Perpetual Trusts—Income Bible House—Rents Salesroom—Cash Sales Auxiliaries—For Books The Trade Income from Available Funds—Interest Trust Funds—Income Payable Beneficiaries Amount Received to be Held as Trust Sundries	1.498 01	For Field Agents' Salaries, etc. Bible Society Recura, Salaries, Postage, etc Agency for Colored People. Foreign Agents—Cash \$30 00 (Sales Reported and Retained) 9,013 63 Diffusion of Information Legacy Expenses. Translation and Revision Bible House Expenses—Taxes, Repairs, Fuel, Insurance, etc General Expenses. Manufacturing Department—Material, Wages, etc. Depository—Salaries, Boxes, Cartage, etc Salesroom Expenses. Bills Exchange Paid. Beneficiaries—Annuities. Amount Trusts Invested. \$\$Cash Balance to September.	\$1,005 61 143 03 499 66 9,043 63 20 83 4 53 425 00 6,745 10 2,726 30 11,227 23 1,042 66 206_25 13,553,84 2,671 50 564 27 \$49,878 94 18,230 41 \$68,109 35

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